S1765-3 (M)

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

December 1980

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

Letter No. 390

State of Florida	Year Ending October 1980	Year Ending October 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,878,900	3,829,000	+ 1.3
*Employment	3,649,800	3,594,500	+ 1.5
*Unemployment	229,100	234,500	- 2.3
*Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.1	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,510,200	3,348,100	+ 4.8
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	30,800	29,100	+ 5.8
Insured Unemployment	62,400	53,400	+16.9

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

FLORIDA LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: Florida's economy in October continued to exhibit signs of stability. Both total employment and nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased from the year ending October 1979 to the year ending October 1980, up 1.5 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. Another indicator of stability was the decline of 2.3 percent in total unemployment between the two periods. The reasons that this is good news for Florida are that the civilian labor force is continuing to grow and that this growth is primarily due to additional employment.

Unemployment compensation initial claims and insured unemployment are both above the twelve-month averages for 1979. However, the rates of growth are either stable or are slowing down from annual comparisons reported in earlier months. If this trend continues, unemployment should continue to decline.

THE NATION: The nation's unemployment rate rose one-tenth of a percentage point from September to October 1980. While the overall rate, at 7.6 percent, has remained almost the same over the past three months, there were contrasting movements among major worker groups. The unemployment rate for adult men dropped to 6.4 percent, the first time since April that it has been outside the narrow range of 6.6 to 6.7 percent. The rate for adult women rose to 6.8 percent, following two months of decline. The jobless rates for both white men and black men declined; the rates for both white women and black women increased. A nine-tenths of a percentage point increase in the unemployment rate for teenagers (to 18.4 percent) followed a 1.6 percentage point drop from September to October.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was almost unchanged over the month at 97.2 million. In contrast, nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--increased by 255,000 to 90.6 million. The number of unemployed workers, at 8 million, returned to its August level following a dip in September. Over the year, unemployment was up 1.7 million, with adult men accounting for about one million of the increase.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
October 1980	3,927,900	3,659,500	268,400	6.8

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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WORKING WOMEN: During the third quarter of 1980, data from the Current Population Survey indicated that the labor force participation rate of women inched up to 52 percent, and no change was registered in their unemployment rate. In this recessionary period as in previous ones, the gap between the jobless rates for women and men has narrowed substantially, with the rate for men increasing faster than that for women. In the third quarter, these rates were 7.7 percent for men and 7.5 percent for women. Because employed women are concentrated in clerical and service jobs, they are less likely to face layoffs during economic downturns than are men. Men have been especially hard hit by layoffs in construction and auto and related industries, where only a relatively small proportion of women are employed.

Because increasing numbers of women entering the job market may now wish to hire workers to perform certain household jobs, opportunities for private household workers are projected to be plentiful in the next decade. Yet, as fewer young women enter this occupation--which is viewed by many as low status, low skill and low paying--the number of domestic workers will probably continue its present decline. The number of private household workers fell by one-third between 1970 and 1979 to slightly more than 1 million.

The exodus from private household work was more pronounced among black than among white women. While the number of white domestic workers dropped significantly from 1970 to 1975 and then reached a plateau, the number of black women continued to fall during the entire decade. About 45 percent fewer black women and 25 percent fewer white women were working in this occupation in 1979 than in 1970. Preliminary data for March 1980 indicate a further decline in the number and proportion of women working in the field.

About half of the 1.7 million women who graduated from high school during 1979 were enrolled in college by October. Throughout the 1970's, between 43 and 50 percent of each year's female high school graduates entered college in the year they completed high school. Although the recent annual proportions of those going on to college have been the same for young women as for young men, proportionately fewer women have been completing college.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Employment in Perspective: Working Women; Report 621, No. 3, Third Quarter 1980.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT UP: Nonagricultural employment in October continued the traditional fall upswing which began last month. Total nonfarm employment reached its second highest figure of the 1980 calendar year at 3,543,800. This figure is just 5,700 less than in March 1980. The increase over September was 40,000 (1.1 percent). At this rate, we should see the largest employment level in Florida's history sometime this year.

Construction was the only industry division that declined in employment over the month, losing 3,000 jobs. Special trade contractors and heavy construction firms showed sizeable decreases in employment while general construction contractors increased slightly. In spite of this drop in employment, there were still 5,800 more jobs in construction than in October 1979.

Employment was up in manufacturing for the fourth consecutive month. The increase of 3,700 (0.8 percent) over the month raised manufacturing employment to 441,900, its highest total since April 1980. Both the durable and nondurable goods segments showed increases over September. The increase in employment was spread throughout the whole industry division with the only decrease occuring in the transportation industry (down 400).

Wholesale and retail trade increased 14,000 (1.5 percent) to reach its second highest total this year. The total of 952,500 is just 200 less than the March 1980 level. All categories of retail trade show increases, from 100 in building materials and garden supplies to 3,400 in eating and drinking places. In the wholesale trade division, the durable and nondurable goods increased 1,000 and 1,900, respectively.

In the services industry division, employment rose 4,700 from September to October. The increase was distributed throughout the whole industry division. Hotels and other lodging places rose 1,900, ending a five-month declining trend in the industry. Mining remained stable this month with 10,100 jobs.

Banking and credit agencies other than banks led the increase in finance, insurance and real estate employment. This industry has shown a steady increase since the beginning of the year, with only a slight drop in September. The present total, 245,000, is 2.9 percent higher than in January and 0.4 percent higher than in September.

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $9,764.64, or $.54 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Transportation and public utilities, which has declined steadily since January, increased in employment over the month by 2,400. Most of this gain was in transportation; no decreases occurred in the published industry segments.

Government employment increased the most of all the major industry divisions. Gains occurred in both state and local government, mainly in the educational sector, as noninstructional personne returned to work for the fall school term. Federal government declined slightly, due to the ending of area Census activities.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,543.8	3,503.8	3,409.7	+40.0	+1.1	+134.1	+ 3.9
MANUFACTURING	441.9	438.2	441.0	+ 3.7	+0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.2
Durable Goods	251.8	249.7	250.8	+ 2.1	+0.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	21.9	21.8	22.6	+ 0.1	+0.5	- 0.7	- 3.1
Furniture & Fixtures	10.6	9.9	11.4	+ 0.7	+7.1	- 0.8	- 7.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	21.0	20.9	21.2	+ 0.1	+0.5	- 0.2	- 0.9
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.2	4.5	+ 0.1	+2.4	- 0.2	- 4.4
Fabricated Metal Products	31.8	31.3	32.0	+ 0.5	+1.6	- 0.2	- 0.6
Machinery, except Electrical	33.7	33.1	30.5	+ 0.6	+1.8	+ 3.2	+10.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	63.0	63.0	61.8	0	0	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Transportation Equipment	45.7	46.1	47.0	- 0.4	-0.9	- 1.3	- 2.8
Instruments & Related Products	12.8	12.6	12.0	+ 0.2	+1.6	+ 0.8	+ 6.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.0	6.8	7.8	+ 0.2	+2.9	- 0.8	-10.3
Nondurable Goods	190.1	188.5	190.2	+ 1.6	+0.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Food & Kindred Products	46.6	46.1	46.5	+ 0.5	+1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.8	11.6	10.9	+ 0.2	+1.7	+ 0.9	+ 8.3
Tobacco Manufactures	2.5	2.4	2.5	+ 0.1	+4.2	0	0
Apparel & other Textile Products	34.6	34.6	35.4	0	0	- 0.8	- 2.3
Paper & Allied Products	15.4	15.3	15.8	+ 0.1	+0.7	- 0.4	- 2.5
Printing & Publishing	38.3	37.8	36.6	+ 0.5	+1.3	+ 1.7	+ 4.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.1	27.0	27.0	+ 0.1	+0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Other Nondurable Goods /2	25.6	25.3	26.4	+ 0.3	+1.2	- 0.8	- 3.0
MINING	10.1	10.1	10.0	0	0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.0	9.0	8.9	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.7	5.6	- 0.1	-1.8	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	277.4	280.4	262.3	- 3.0	-1.1	+ 15.1	+ 5.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	216.7	214.3	213.1	+ 2.4	+1.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.7
Transportation	121.7	119.6	122.2	+ 2.1	+1.8	- 0.5	- 0.4
Railroad Transportation	11.2	11.2	11.8	0	0	- 0.6	- 5.1
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.1	7.1	+ 0.2	+2.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.8
Trucking & Warehousing	37.9	36.2	37.9	+ 1.7	+4.7	0	0
Transportation by Air	40.2	39.8	39.9	+ 0.4	+1.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	68.0	67.8	65.6	+ 0.2	+0.3	+ 2.4	+ 3.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	27.0	26.9	25.3	+ 0.1	+0.4	+ 1.7	+ 6.7

(continued)

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ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	952.5	938.5	903.7	+14.0	+1.5	+48.8	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade	204.9	202.0	193.7	+ 2.9	+1.4	+11.2	+ 5.8
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	121.4	120.4	113.9	+ 1.0	+0.8	+ 7.5	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	83.5	81.6	79.8	+ 1.9	+2.3	+ 3.7	+ 4.6
Retail Trade	747.6	736.5	710.0	+11.1	+1.5	+37.6	+ 5.3
Building and Garden Supplies	33.2	33.1	31.6	+ 0.1	+0.3	+ 1.6	+ 5.1
General Merchandise Stores	98.1	96.4	106.7	+ 1.7	+1.8	- 8.6	- 8.1
Food Stores	142.7	141.2	124.1	+ 1.5	+1.1	+18.6	+15.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.4	80.7	80.7	+ 0.7	+0.9	+ 0.7	+ 0.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	38.9	37.5	38.4	+ 1.4	+3.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings	36.9	35.5	34.3	+ 1.4	+3.9	+ 2.6	+ 7.6
Eating & Drinking Places	227.9	224.5	214.6	+ 3.4	+1.5	+13.3	+ 6.2
Miscellaneous Retail	88.5	87.6	79.6	+ 0.9	+1.0	+ 8.9	+11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	245.4	245.0	236.1	+ 0.4	+0.2	+ 9.3	+ 3.9
Banking	56.3	55.5	52.6	+ 0.8	+1.4	+ 3.7	+ 7.0
Credit Agencies other than Banks	37.4	36.9	34.8	+ 0.5	+1.4	+ 2.6	+ 7.5
Insurance Carriers	43.6	43.7	42.6	- 0.1	-0.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.3
SERVICES /3	780.2	775.5	741.9	+ 4.7	+0.6	+38.3	+ 5.2
Hotels & other Lodging Places	99.7	98.4	86.8	+ 1.3	+1.3	+12.9	+14.9
Personal Services	42.8	42.0	42.6	+ 0.8	+1.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Health Services	196.5	196.1	187.0	+ 0.4	+0.2	+ 9.5	+ 5.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	619.6	601.8	601.6	+17.8	+3.0	+18.0	+ 3.0
Total Federal Government	87.7	89.1	86.1	- 1.4	-1.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.9
Total State Government	126.1	117.4	120.1	+ 8.7	+7.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.0
Total Local Government	405.8	395.3	395.4	+10.5	+2.7	+10.4	+ 2.6

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

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HOURS AND EARNINGS: Production workers in Florida's manufacturing establishments experienced a slight over-the-month decrease in average weekly earnings during October. A monthly decrease in average hourly earnings, brought on by the hiring of lower-paid seasonal workers, was the major cause for the $1.63 (0.6 percent) decline in weekly earnings. The bulk of the decline in average weekly earnings occurred among the nondurable goods industries. The food-packing plants throughout the state led the decline as they began adding lower-paid seasonal workers to their payrolls. All categories of the nondurable goods industry, except tobacco manufacturers, experienced lower average hourly earnings during October. In the durable goods industries, only furniture and fixtures; stone, clay and glass; and the primary metals industries experienced decreases in average hourly earnings. These few declines, however, were still enough to cause total durables manufacturing to have an overall drop of 0.7 percent in average hourly earnings.

The average weekly hours for production workers remained unchanged during the month. The 0.3 hour per week gain in the average workweek among the nondurable goods industries was negated by an equal decline in hours among the durable goods producers.

All industries in the manufacturing sector have shown greater weekly earnings than a year ago, despite the lower average hourly earnings occurring in many industries this month. During the past 12 months, the electrical and electronic equipment industry has made the greatest improvement in average weekly earnings (16.6 percent). Machinery, except electrical, has shown the least improvement, increasing only 0.8 percent since October 1979.

Communications (excluding the U.S. Postal Service) was the only published nonmanufacturing industry to have a decrease in average weekly earnings during the month. A rise in average hourly earnings was the cause for the gain in weekly earnings among the other nonmanufacturing industries.

In 1980, the phosphate rock industry has been the only industry to make gains in average hourly earnings each month. This caused this category to have the largest yearly increase in average weekly earnings among all the published nonmanufacturing industries.

Spendable Earnings

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	October 1980	September 1980	October 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$249.29	$250.92*	$227.61
Spendable Earnings For:			
Workers with no dependents	198.74	199.88*	183.59
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	217.17	218.40*	200.72

Note: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

*Revised

New Publication

Annual Labor Force Estimates provide labor force estimates for Florida (1970 - 1979) and its 16 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (1974 - 1979).

Requests for copies or questions concerning the data in this publication should be directed to:

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security
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Tallahassee, Florida 32301
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AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980*	Oct. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$249.29	$250.92	$227.61	40.8	40.8	40.5	$6.11	$6.15	$5.62
Durable Goods	264.36	265.85	242.67	41.5	41.8	41.2	6.37	6.36	5.89
Lumber & Wood Prod.	202.45	197.25	187.62	37.7	37.5	37.6	5.37	5.26	4.99
Furniture & Fixtures	200.24	205.84	180.91	40.7	40.6	39.5	4.92	5.07	4.58
Stone, Clay & Glass	282.22	284.20	264.01	45.3	45.4	44.9	6.23	6.26	5.88
Primary Metal Ind.	272.62	271.73	266.71	43.9	43.1	44.9	6.21	6.30	5.94
Fabricated Metal	248.07	244.01	234.21	40.6	40.2	41.6	6.11	6.07	5.63
Machinery, except Electrical	223.94	227.62	222.08	37.2	38.0	39.8	6.02	5.99	5.58
Electric and Electronic Equipment	285.19	276.51	244.53	44.7	43.9	41.8	6.38	6.30	5.85
Transportation Equip.	340.17	351.79	304.93	42.1	43.7	41.6	8.08	8.05	7.33
Instruments & Related Products	231.00	227.81	193.28	42.0	41.8	40.1	5.50	5.45	4.82
Nondurable Goods	230.22	232.85	210.01	39.9	39.6	39.7	5.77	5.88	5.29
Food & Kindred Prods.	216.77	219.89	204.22	40.9	41.1	40.2	5.30	5.35	5.08
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	195.36	207.45	184.73	44.3	46.1	40.6	4.41	4.50	4.55
Tobacco Manufactures	183.02	181.79	163.20	37.2	37.1	38.4	4.92	4.90	4.25
Apparel and other Textiles	149.92	149.45	131.76	36.3	35.0	36.6	4.13	4.27	3.60
Paper & Allied Prods.	358.20	368.88	351.70	41.7	42.4	43.1	8.59	8.70	8.16
Printing & Publishing	255.30	256.69	220.97	38.8	38.6	37.2	6.58	6.65	5.94
Chemicals and Allied Products	322.76	325.26	295.96	41.7	41.7	42.1	7.74	7.80	7.03
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	317.36	309.60	285.57	48.9	48.3	50.1	6.49	6.41	5.70
Phosphate Rock	349.22	336.05	305.54	44.6	43.7	43.4	7.83	7.69	7.04
COMMUNICATION	318.40	331.29	334.93	40.0	40.9	41.4	7.96	8.10	8.09
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	348.19	346.53	324.52	41.5	41.7	42.2	8.39	8.31	7.69
BANKING	173.57	168.30	155.98	39.9	39.6	38.8	4.35	4.25	4.02

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for October was 318,387 for manufacturing; 7,093 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 53,279 for communication; 21,522 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 45,777 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER: In October 1979, manufacturing new hire and quit rates stood at 5.2 and 3.6, respectively. Those figures exceeded the current (October 1980) rates by 1.1 for new hires and 0.7 for quits. The differences noted in recalls and layoffs were negligible. Economic conditions did not give either workers or employers enough confidence to make needed changes for faster recovery and new growth. This month's new hire rates continued to show a general lack of new jobs. The quit rate stayed low but layoffs showed no change. One factor that could have affected the manufacturing rates was tighter money caused by higher interest rates.

The yearly comparison showed that durable goods quit rates were down in every published industry. New hires were down in every industry except stone, clay and glass products, which rose from 4.4 to 5.0. The most noteworthy decreases in layoffs were 1.2 to 0.8 in stone, clay and glass products; 1.6 to 0.9 in fabricated metals; and 0.8 to 0.3 in machinery except electrical. A definite downturn was evident.

The monthly comparisons appeared more positive. Two industries influenced by construction--furniture and stone, clay and glass products--improved more than the other published durable goods industries in new hires and quits. But layoffs rose in furniture and stone, clay and glass products and recalls declined or stayed the same. The net effect was reduced employment in those two industries. The electrical and electronic equipment industry did not show any of the positive qualities that define a healthy upswing. New hires and quits were off, cancelled by rising recalls and layoffs.

Labor turnover rates in two industries--preserved fruits and vegetables and printing and publishing--broke the pattern of over-the-year declines evident in the nondurable goods industry division. The beginning of the citrus season boosted the turnover rate in preserved fruits and vegetables over last year's rate. Printing and publishing has not behaved as expected, with its rates resisting the drops reflected in other nondurable goods industries.

Food and kindred products made expected gains in all categories over the month, based on increased seasonal activity. The downward movement of rates in apparel, paper, and chemicals prevented the nondurable goods group from making significant gains.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979	Oct. 1980	Sept. 1980	Oct. 1979
		*			*			*			*			*			*	
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.2	5.6	6.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.4	4.8	5.4	2.9	3.1	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Durable Goods	4.7	5.1	5.4	3.9	4.1	4.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	4.2	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	0.7	0.3	0.9
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.9	8.5	7.9	7.1	6.9	7.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	7.3	6.4	8.4	5.0	4.8	6.0	0.7	0.2	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	7.8	7.0	7.9	6.8	5.8	6.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	6.2	5.1	8.4	4.2	3.9	6.2	0.8	**	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	5.1	3.9	5.5	2.7	2.4	3.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Fabricated Metal	4.8	5.9	5.8	4.3	5.1	5.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	4.3	5.2	7.3	2.5	3.4	4.7	0.9	0.6	1.6
Machinery, except Elec.	5.3	5.5	6.4	4.9	5.0	6.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	4.1	4.7	5.5	3.0	3.4	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.8
Electrical & Electric Equipment	2.7	3.0	3.8	2.0	2.3	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
Transportation Equip.	3.6	5.6	4.8	2.6	3.8	4.0	0.9	1.6	0.6	4.1	5.5	4.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.2
Instruments & Related Products	5.1	5.2	6.2	3.8	3.2	5.8	1.1	1.5	0.1	5.3	5.4	6.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.1	7.3	4.5	5.0	5.7	1.7	1.0	1.5	4.8	5.0	5.6	3.5	3.5	4.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Food & Kindred Prods.	12.9	8.8	13.6	7.4	6.7	8.6	5.5	2.1	4.9	7.4	6.8	9.0	5.7	4.4	7.2	0.5	0.9	0.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	28.3	10.9	23.1	8.6	5.9	8.4	19.7	5.0	14.7	9.1	7.7	8.5	7.0	3.8	6.1	0.8	2.6	1.1
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.1	5.2	5.9	3.5	4.2	5.1	0.6	1.0	0.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.3	2.1	4.7	1.7	1.6	3.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2
Printing & Publishing	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.8	3.6	1.9	2.3	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0	**	**	0.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	**	**	0.2

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05

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BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally adjusted index of employment for total nonagricultural employment rose 0.8 percent from September to October. Indexes for all of the major industry divisions increased over the month except construction, which decreased 0.3 percent. This decline ended a three-month upward trend in the index for construction employment. The government index increased 1.1 percent over the month. The greatest rise in the index was in transportation, which rose 2.8 percent. Wholesale and retail trade employment rose 1.1 percent.

Over the year, the index for total nonagricultural employment climbed 3.8 percent. The employment indexes for all of the major industry categories increased over October 1979, except transportation. Major industries which increased 4.0 percent or more were: wholesale and retail trade (5.4 percent), services (5.3 percent); and other nonmanufacturing (4.1 percent).

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	October 1980	September 1980*	October 1979	Percent Change From Sept. 1980	Percent Change From Oct. 1979
Index of Employment: /1					
Total Nonag. Employment	141.7	140.6	136.5	+ 0.8	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	126.5	125.7	126.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.2
Durable Goods	134.0	132.6	133.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	190.5	190.5	186.8	0	+ 2.0
Other Durable Goods	122.0	120.4	122.2	+ 1.3	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	118.1	117.7	118.1	+ 0.3	0
Food & Kindred Prod.	107.9	108.0	107.7	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Oth. Nondurable Goods	122.1	121.6	122.2	+ 0.4	- 0.1
Nonmanufacturing	144.2	143.1	138.2	+ 0.8	+ 4.3
Construction	119.4	119.8	112.9	- 0.3	+ 5.8
Transportation	125.7	122.3	126.2	+ 2.8	- 0.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	150.4	148.8	142.7	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade	148.0	146.1	139.9	+ 1.3	+ 5.8
Retail Trade	151.0	149.5	143.4	+ 1.0	+ 5.3
Eat. & Drink. Places	190.2	187.7	179.2	+ 1.3	+ 6.1
Other Retail Trade	138.1	137.0	131.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.9
Services	153.8	153.5	146.0	+ 0.2	+ 5.3
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	167.1	164.4	145.5	+ 1.6	+14.8
Personal Services	110.0	109.5	109.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5
Health Services	183.1	181.3	174.2	+ 1.0	+ 5.1
Other Services	135.9	137.8	133.3	- 1.4	+ 2.0
Government	141.6	140.1	137.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Other Nonmfg. /2	143.3	142.2	137.7	+ 0.8	+ 4.1
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	33,998	29,712	34,591	+14.4	- 1.7
Weeks Claimed	317,015	320,349	284,525	- 1.0	+11.4
Gross Sales /3	$12,219,999,960	$10,365,808,185	$10,162,205,494	+17.9	+20.2
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 194,777,696	$ 190,666,937	$ 166,270,032	+ 2.2	+17.1
New Incorporations /4	4,426	4,637	4,695	- 4.6	- 5.7
Total U.C. Payments	$ 17,526,262	$ 23,112,608	$ 13,190,689	-24.2	+32.9

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.
2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.
3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.
4/ Office of the Secretary of State
* Revised

Labor Market Information

STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449